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**INTERPRETATION:** Since Report Number 2 of this series, few monitored Soviet and Satellite broadcasts have been devoted exclusively to the subject of the CFM Conference. Soviet broad- casts of a NEW TIMES article and of a PRAVDA editorial (received at 9:30 am, 20 May, after the body of this report had been prepared) reiterate the importance of adhering to the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, and blame the German deadlock on the past Anglo-U.S.-French "boycott of the Foreign Ministers Council." The success of the Conference, says PRAVDA, "will now depend on the attitude of the Western Powers." The Soviet-controlled German radios continue their campaign for German "unity," interpreting the Peoples Congress election results as a mandate for German representation at the Conference and calling for a "National Front" of all Germans.

**THE PEOPLES CONGRESS: "DEMONSTRATED MANDATE" TO REPRESENT GERMANY AT THE CFM CONFERENCE:** Writing on the recent German Peoples Congress elections, Paris' conservative FRANCE-SOIR, according to the Paris radio, raises the speculation that "Vishinsky will make use of the (election) figures to demonstrate that free elections can take place in East Germany despite the Soviet occu- pation"--and that he will then equate this demonstrated freedom with the Western Powers' "requirement for guarantees that the population of East Germany be allowed to express itself freely before any talks are held on the unification of Germany." Whatever the validity of this speculation, the claim of "demonstrated freedom" in the Soviet Zone appears as a persistent theme throughout most of the monitored Soviet-controlled German broadcasts about the elections.

A parallel theme, receiving even greater emphasis, is represented by the thesis that these elections have now "empowered the elected representatives to the Third German Peoples Congress to defend the national interests\* of Germany\*\* at the CFM Conference. And according to FAEDELICHHE RUMSCHAU, organ of the Soviet Military Administration in Berlin, "the Paris Council of Foreign Ministers cannot afford simply to overlook the expression of the will of 66.1 percent of the Soviet-Zone population, (who) also act as deputies for the German west whose voice was not heard." Other Soviet-controlled German sources express the same attitude.

\* Defined repeatedly as follows: (1) German unity; (2) an early peace treaty; and (3) with- drawal of occupation troops.

\*\* Although Radio Moscow, in monitored broadcasts, has not yet commented on the elections, it quotes German claims about the Peoples Congress "mandate."

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The Soviet-controlled German radios have also mounted a campaign to broaden the Soviet Zone's "strengthened Democratic Front" into a "National Front" which sets itself the task to fight for the unity of Germany and its national independence.... The "no" voters in the recent elections, as well as the people in Western Germany, must be convinced that "the German people can live in peace only if it can obtain a peace treaty and national unity as quickly as possible." To this end, the "German problem" is defined "not as a question of power of a party, a creed, or an ideology" but as a "question of a national German existence (which) is the concern of all Germans...." The propaganda target is said to be "all nationally minded Germans"--including "businessmen," "entrepreneurs," and "merchants." "It is necessary to realize and understand," says SED leader Walter Ulbricht, "that in Germany there are many people who are not yet democrats, but who sincerely wish for a peaceful development and the unity of Germany." But "of course, the policy of the National Front will not mean renouncing the anti-fascist democratic order as created in the Eastern Zone."

OTHER ISSUES SLIGHTED: Although one Soviet-controlled German commentator claims that the "main agenda" of the GEM Conference will include the questions of (1) German unification, (2) the peace treaty, and (3) the withdrawal of occupation troops, the substance of the latter two issues is not elaborated. The only positive contribution that monitored Moscow broadcasts have made in this respect is contained in a NEW TIMES article reiterating the necessity for observing the Yalta and Potsdam agreements:

"Were the firm foundations of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements to be retained, a solution of the German problem could be brought about in the interests of the Four Powers and of the German people."

A negative Soviet contribution appears in the 19 May TASS statement that reports of Anglo-Soviet-U.S. talks "on including the Greek problem in the agenda" of the GEM Conference do "not correspond to the facts."

SOME FACTORS TENDING TO CREATE AN "UNFAVORABLE ATMOSPHERE" FOR GEM SUCCESS: In general, Soviet and Satellite radios hazard few speculations about the Conference outcome. It is implied that success will be achieved if the Four Powers adhere to Yalta and Potsdam--and if "the bankrupt methods of dictation and attempts to force one's will on the partner" are eliminated. On the other side of the ledger, however, NEW TIMES indicates the following attempts by the "arch-enemies of collaboration" to create an unfavorable atmosphere through their press: "the provocative demands... to adopt a forceful attitude towards the Soviet Union; and the demands to bury the Potsdam and other agreements." "Equally suspicious," says NEW TIMES, repeating a previously expressed theme, is the "feverish haste" in which the Bonn Constitution was adopted. A Soviet-controlled Berlin transmission views with "distrust" the preliminary Anglo-U.S.-French talks "about the tactics to be applied vis-a-vis the USSR." And a Soviet-controlled Austrian broadcast says that British anti-Satellite propaganda in Austria "makes one legitimately doubt the Western Powers' sincere wish to come to an understanding."

\* The explanations for these "no" votes range all the way from claims that voters "mis-constructed" the elections' significance and gave vent to "certain dissatisfactions, such as high prices," through charges of "double-dealing," to attacks on the "unscrupulous (Western propaganda) campaign of distortion and slander."  
 \*\* Reporting the "actual facts," however, TASS cites Soviet willingness to participate in "stopping the civil war."

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